

Behavioral and Clinical Characteristics of HIV-positive People Receiving HIV Medical
Care in Virginia
The Medical Monitoring Project in Virginia, 2012

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Table of Contents

List of Tables.....	iii
Introduction	1
Summary of Findings	
Facility and patient response rates.....	1
Sociodemographic characteristics.....	1
Health care access and utilization.....	2
Met and unmet need for ancillary services.....	2
Self-reported antiretroviral medication use and adherence.....	2
Sex behaviors	3
HIV prevention activities.....	3
Mental health and substance use	3
Women’s health	4
Tables	5

List of Tables

Table	Page
1. Patient Characteristics- Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia	5
2. Access to care and clinical characteristics- Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia	7
3. Sexually transmitted infection screening during the past 12 months- Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia	9
4. Met and unmet needs for ancillary services during the past 12 months- Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia	10
5. Antiretroviral therapy (ART) access, utilization, and adherence- Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia	12
6. Antiretroviral therapy (ART) adherence and beliefs among those currently taking ART- Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia	13
7. Sexual behaviors and partner type during the past 12 months- Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia	14
8. Sex behaviors by partner type during the past 12 months among men who have sex with men- Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia	15
9. Sexual behaviors by partner type during the past 12 months among heterosexual partners- Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia	16
10. Mean and range of sex partners during the past 12 months- Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia	17
11. HIV prevention activities- Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia.....	18
12. Depression symptoms and substance use- Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia	19
13. Mean and range of alcoholic beverages consumed during the past 30 days- Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia	21
14. Gynecologic and Reproductive Health- Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia	22

MMP is an ongoing, supplemental surveillance system that assesses clinical and behavioral characteristics of HIV-infected adults receiving medical care in the United States. As a cross-sectional, complex survey design, MMP uses a three-stage sampling design to select patients where: 1. states and other localities are selected to participate, 2. HIV medical care facilities within the selected state/locality are sampled, and 3. patients from the sampled HIV medical care facilities are sampled for participation in the project. [1] Structured interviews and medical record abstractions (MRAs) are conducted for each patient that agrees to participate. Medical record abstractions can be conducted without an interview. Raw data are then weighted so that descriptive and statistical analyses can be generalized to the in-care, HIV-positive population. These data enhance HIV surveillance systems by providing a more complete picture of what HIV medical care looks like at the national and state level. The data weighting methods are described elsewhere. [2]

Virginia has participated in MMP from 2007 to present. Each year, in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), a randomized sample of 400 patients were selected from sampled HIV medical care providers throughout Virginia to participate in the project. This summary report includes patients with a complete interview paired with a MRA. Data are presented as unweighted frequencies and weighted estimates [with 95% confidence intervals (CI)] for select behavioral and clinical characteristics. No statistical analyses were performed; and data with a coefficient of variance (CV) of 30% or higher were not included in this report.

Facility and Patient Response Rates

In 2012, thirty facilities were sampled for participation in MMP. Six facilities were ineligible, as they did not provide primary HIV medical care at the time of data collection. Of the remaining twenty-four sites, twenty-one agreed to participate, resulting in a facility participation rate of 88%. Four hundred patients were sampled from the twenty-one facilities and 228 patients completed the interview. The adjusted patient response rate was 59%. Each of the 228 patients had a completed medical record abstraction (MRA) to accompany interview data. Data for those 228 patients are included in this report.

Sociodemographic Characteristics

An estimated 70% of patients were male and 29% were female (Table 1). An estimated 60% were black or African American, 27% were white, and 9% identified as Hispanic or Latino. Fifty-four percent of patients self-identified as heterosexual, 36% as homosexual, gay or lesbian, and 10% as bisexual. An estimated 38% of patients were the age of 45-54 and 21% were 55 or older, with 21% 35-44 years of age, and 16% were aged twenty-five to thirty-four. For education level, an estimated 52% completed education beyond high school; and 35% were at or below the poverty level for 2012 (calculated based on income and number of persons living in the household). Approximately eight percent were homeless at some point within the past 12 months. An estimated 68% reported having health insurance or coverage for medical care and for ART medications. The most commonly reported payer source for ART medications was Ryan White only (24%),

followed by private insurance (22%), Medicaid and Medicare (10%), Medicaid only (8%) and Medicare only (5%). Fourteen percent of patients reported other insurance, and 9% of patients were uninsured.

Health Care Access and Utilization

An estimated 25% of patients were diagnosed HIV-positive within the past five years (Table 2). Of those patients, an estimated 87% entered HIV medical care within three months of their HIV-positive diagnosis. Once in care, almost all patients had a primary place they received care. An estimated 52% of patients had a travel time of less than 30 minutes to their facility of care; while an estimated 48% reported travel times between 30 and 60 minutes.

For clinical markers of care during the previous 12 months, an estimated 54% had three or more CD4 and/or viral load measurements documented in their medical record. An estimated 96% had a minimum of one CD4 lab and 64% had a minimum of one viral load lab measurement every 6 months. An estimated 76% of patients had undetectable viral load test results for all tests within the past 12 months.

An estimated 83% of patients received the influenza vaccine in the last year. Among patients reporting having sex in the past 12 months, screening for gonorrhea, chlamydia, and syphilis were estimated at 16%, 16%, and 41% of the patient population, respectively (Table 3).

Met and Unmet Need for Ancillary Services

For ancillary services received in the previous twelve months, the top five services received were HIV case

management (59%), dental care (51%), AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP; 48%), HIV prevention counseling (41%), and public benefits (35%) such as Social Security Income or Social Security Disability Insurance (Table 4). Of patients who reported needing a service they did not receive in the past twelve months, the most frequently reported unmet needs for ancillary services were dental care (66%), public benefits (24%), transportation assistance (12%), shelter or housing services (11%), and mental health services (11%).

Self-reported Antiretroviral Medication Use and Adherence

An estimated 93% of patients report currently taking antiretroviral therapy (ART) medications (Table 5). For those currently on ART therapy, the most common payer source of medications is the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP; 40%), followed by private insurance (30%), Medicaid (17%), and Medicare (16%). Payer source categories are not mutually exclusive; therefore, patients can report more than one payer source for medications.

For patients currently taking ART medications, an estimated 6% reported trouble with side effects most or all of the time; while an estimated 72% reported never being troubled by side effects (Table 5). An estimated 85% were recently ART dose adherent when dosing history was reviewed by specific medication (Table 6). In addition, an estimated 66% were very or extremely sure that ART medications can have a positive effect on their health; and 52% were extremely sure that non-adherence to ART can result in HIV viral resistance to medications (Table 6). Of patients currently taking ART, 35% report never

missing a dose of medication. For patients who missed a dose of ART within the past three months (38%), the two most frequently reported reasons for missing a dose of ART were forgetting to take the medication (43%) and/or due to a change in their routine (24%).

Sex Behaviors

An estimated 43% of patients identified as men who have sex with men (MSM; includes those who identify as gay, bisexual, or engaging in sex behaviors with other men only; Table 7). An estimated 26% were men who had sex with women only (MSW); and approximately 29% of patients were women who have sex with men only (WSM). Across all sex behavior groups, an estimated 59% engaged in sexual intercourse during the past 12 months. An estimated 19% of patients engaged in unprotected sexual intercourse.

An estimated 24% of MSM engaged in anal sex, with 9% engaging in unprotected anal sex (Table 8). Among sexually active MSM, the estimated mean for sex partners in the past twelve months was three (range, 1.0-10.0; Table 10). For MSW, an estimated 13% engaged in vaginal sex (Table 9) in the past 12 months, with an average of one sex partner (range, 1.0-3.0; Table 10). An estimated 17% of WSM engaged in vaginal sex in the past 12 months with a mean number of sex partners of one (range, 1.0-2.0; Table 10). Estimates for proportions of unprotected sex in MSW and WSM are not reported due to coefficients of variance above 30%.

Prevention Activities

An estimated 45% of patients received free condoms in the past 12 months (Table 11). The two most frequently reported locations for receiving free condoms were private medical provider offices (78%) and HIV/AIDS community-based organizations (12%). An estimated 45% of patients engaged in some form of a formal conversation about HIV prevention with a healthcare provider or within a support structure. Of those, an estimated 42% of patients engaged in a formal conversation about HIV and STD prevention with a medical provider; and 23% of patients discussed HIV prevention with a counselor. An estimated 7% participated in a discussion about HIV/STD prevention within an organized session/small group setting.

Mental Health and Substance Use

Approximately 21% of respondents met the criteria threshold for moderate to severe depression symptoms at the time of the interview, according to their responses to the Participant Health Questionnaire 8 (PHQ-8; Table 12).

An estimated 34% of patients reported cigarette smoking on a daily basis. For alcohol use, the estimated prevalence of use within the past twelve months was 69%, with approximately nine percent reporting daily alcohol use, 16% reporting weekly alcohol use, and 14% reporting monthly alcohol use. An estimated 81% of participants reported drinking a minimum of one alcoholic drink within the past 30 days (Table 12), with an average of 2.6 drinks per day that alcohol was consumed (Table 13). In addition, for those who reported drinking alcohol in the past 30 days, an estimated 18% reported binge drinking; and an

estimated 49% reporting drinking alcohol before or during sex (Table 12).

An estimated 20% reported non-injection substance use within the past twelve months. An estimated 19% of patients reported using marijuana; and an estimated 37% of patients used a non-injection drug before or during sex.

Women's Health

An estimated 77% of female patients reported receiving a Papanicolaou (PAP) test in the past 12 months (Table 14). An estimated 30% of female participants reported being pregnant at least once since testing HIV-positive.

References

[1] Frankel, M., McNaghten, A., Shapiro, M., Sullivan, P., Berry, S., Johnson, C., Flagg, E., Morton, S. & Bozzette, S. (2012). A Probability Sample for Monitoring the HIV-infected Population in Care in the U.S. and in Selected States. *Open AIDS Journal*, Suppl167-76.

[2] Harding, R.L., Iachan, R., Johnson, C.H., Kyle, T., Skarbinski, J. Weighting Methods for the 2010 Data Collection Cycle of the Medical Monitoring Project. *Joint Statistical Meeting Proceedings*. 2013.

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Table 1. Patient Characteristics- Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Gender			
Male	154	69.5	64.2-74.8
Female	71	29.4	24.1-34.6
Race			
Black	143	60.1	53.0-67.1
White	54	26.6	19.2-34.0
Hispanic	22	9.2	3.8-14.6
Other, including multi-racial	9	4.1	2.4-5.8
Sexual orientation			
Heterosexual	129	53.6	47.3-59.8
Homosexual/Gay/Lesbian	76	36.0	30.3-41.7
Bisexual	22	10.4	6.6-14.2
Age at time of interview			
18-24	–	–	– ^f
25-34	29	16.0	11.1-20.9
35-44	51	20.8	15.6-26.0
45-54	90	37.9	31.5-44.2
55+	50	20.9	15.6-26.2
Education			
Less than high school	57	23.2	17.1-29.4
High school diploma or GED	57	24.7	19.6-29.7
Beyond high school	114	52.1	44.6-59.6
Living above the 2012 federal poverty level ^d			
Yes	132	65.1	56.5-73.6
No	76	34.9	26.4-43.5
Homeless in the past 12 months ^e			
Yes	20	8.2	4.1-12.2
No	208	91.8	87.8-95.9

Table 1. Patient Characteristics- Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia (continued)

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Health insurance/coverage for antiretroviral medications during the past 12 months			
Yes	154	67.7	58.1-76.6
No	18	8.5	3.8-13.1
Ryan White only	55	23.8	16.2-31.4
Type of health insurance/coverage for antiretroviral medications during the past 12 months			
Ryan White only	55	23.8	16.1-31.3
Private only	46	22.4	14.6-30.1
Medicaid only	18	7.8	4.2-11.4
Medicare only	12	5.0	2.6-7.4
Medicaid + Medicare	24	9.5	5.7-13.3
Uninsured	18	8.4	3.8-13.1
Other insurance	32	13.5	9.3-17.7

^a Unweighted counts; ^b Weighted percentages; ^c Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages

^d Calculated for a household income of two people

^e Includes unstable housing (e.g. living in a shelter, car, or single room occupancy hotel)

^f Coefficient of variance (CV) is greater than 0.30 (e.g., small n); thus data are not reportable

Table 2. Access to care and clinical characteristics - Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Time since HIV diagnosis (excluding those with missing data)			
Less than 5 years ago	49	25.2	19.4-31.1
Five years ago or more	165	74.8	68.9-80.6
Time between HIV diagnosis and first HIV medical care appointment			
Within 3 months	33	86.6	73.1-100.0
3 months or longer	–	–	– ^d
One main source of care during the past 12 months?			
Yes	227	99.5	98.5-100.0
No	–	–	– ^d
Travel time to main place of HIV medical care			
Less than 30 minutes	118	52.2	44.9-59.6
30-60 minutes	109	47.8	40.4-55.1
Documentation of ART prescription in medical record			
Yes	215	94.7	91.2-98.1
No	–	–	– ^d
Number of CD4 or HIV viral load results documented in medical record			
0-2 tests	105	45.9	39.6-52.2
3 or more	120	54.1	47.8-60.4
Number of CD4 results documented in medical record			
0-2 tests	111	48.6	41.9-55.3
3 or more	114	51.4	44.7-58.1
Number of HIV viral load results documented in medical record			
0-2 tests	116	50.8	45.2-56.5
3 or more	109	49.2	43.5-54.8

Table 2. Access to care and clinical characteristics- Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia (continued)

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Minimum of one CD4 test in past 12 months			
Yes	214	95.7	92.8-98.6
No	–	–	– ^d
HIV viral load measured, at minimum, once every six months			
Yes	142	63.7	58.3-69.2
No	83	36.3	30.8-41.7
All viral load test results undetectable (≤ 200 copies/mL) in past 12 months			
Yes	173	76.4	70.6-82.1
No	55	23.6	17.9-29.4
Received seasonal flu vaccine in the past year			
Yes	187	83.3	78.0-88.6
No	37	16.7	11.4-22.0

^a Unweighted counts; ^b Weighted percentages; ^c Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages

^d Coefficient of variance (CV) is greater than 0.30; thus data are not reportable

Table 3. Sexually transmitted infection screening during the past 12 months^d- Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Received screening for gonorrhea, chlamydia, and syphilis?			
Yes	–	–	– ^e
No	202	89.5	82.5-96.5
Received Gonorrhea screening?			
Yes	35	15.9	7.9-24.0
No	190	84.1	76.0-92.1
Received Chlamydia screening?			
Yes	35	15.8	8.5-23.1
No	190	84.2	76.9-91.5
Received Syphilis screening?			
Yes	91	41.3	33.0-49.7
No	134	58.7	50.3-67.0

^a Unweighted counts; ^b Weighted percentages; ^c Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages

^d As documented in medical record; screenings could occur elsewhere

^e Coefficient of variance (CV) is greater than 0.30; thus data are not reportable

Virginia Medical Monitoring Project (MMP): 2012 Data Summary Report

Table 4. Met and unmet needs for ancillary services during the past 12 months[†]- Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia

	Persons who received services during the past 12 months			Persons who needed, but did not receive services during the past 12 months		
	No. ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c	No.	% ^d	95% CI
HIV case management services						
Yes	138	59.1	51.8-66.4	–	–	– ^e
No	90	40.9	33.6-48.2	85	93.6	88.2-99.1
Dental care						
Yes	112	51.3	44.6-57.9	77	66.2	54.6-77.7
No	116	48.7	42.1-55.4	39	33.8	22.3-45.4
Public benefits (e.g., SSI or SSDI)						
Yes	84	34.7	27.0-42.4	37	24.4	15.7-33.0
No	144	65.3	57.6-73.0	106	75.6	67.0-84.3
Medicine through ADAP						
Yes	109	47.6	39.2-56.1	–	–	– ^e
No	112	52.4	43.9-60.8	102	89.4	84.2-94.7
Counseling about how to prevent spread of HIV						
Yes	92	41.2	33.3-49.1	–	–	– ^e
No	135	58.8	50.9-66.7	133	98.8	97.1-100.0
Meal or food services						
Yes	46	18.3	12.2-24.4	12	6.0	2.5-9.5
No	182	81.7	75.6-87.8	170	94.0	90.5-97.5
Mental health services						
Yes	47	19.4	14.5-24.2	20	10.6	5.4-15.9
No	181	80.6	75.8-85.5	161	89.4	84.1-94.6
Transportation assistance						
Yes	48	19.4	13.1-25.7	21	11.5	5.7-17.4
No	180	80.6	74.3-86.9	159	88.5	82.6-94.3
Antiretroviral medication adherence support services						
Yes	49	21.3	16.5-26.1	–	–	– ^e
No	179	78.7	73.9-83.5	175	97.8	95.7-100.0

Virginia Medical Monitoring Project (MMP): 2012 Data Summary Report

Table 4. Met and unmet needs for ancillary services during the past 12 months[†]- Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia (continued)

	Persons who received services during the past 12 months			Persons who needed, but did not receive services during the past 12 months		
	No. ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c	No.	% ^d	95% CI
Shelter or housing services						
Yes	29	11.3	7.2-15.5	22	10.9	5.6-16.3
No	199	88.7	84.5-92.8	177	89.1	83.7-94.4
HIV peer group support						
Yes	19	7.9	4.4-11.3	12	5.9	2.5-9.3
No	209	92.1	88.7-95.6	196	94.1	90.7-97.5
Drug or alcohol counseling or treatment						
Yes	–	–	– ^e	–	–	– ^e
No	224	98.5	97.0-100.0	220	98.1	96.4-99.8
Home health services						
Yes	13	5.0	2.7-7.3	–	–	– ^e
No	215	95.0	92.7-97.3	211	98.2	96.4-99.9
Interpreter services						
Yes	–	–	– ^e	–	–	– ^e
No	218	95.7	92.5-98.9	218	100.0	100.0-100.0
Domestic violence services						
Yes	–	–	– ^e	–	–	– ^e
No	225	98.7	97.2-100.0	224	99.4	98.3-100.0
Childcare services						
Yes	–	–	– ^e	–	–	– ^e
No	224	98.2	96.4-100.0	218	97.2	95.0-99.5

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; SSI, Social Security Supplemental Income; SSDI, Social Security Disability Insurance; ADAP, AIDS Drug Assistance Program.

[†] Services are not mutually exclusive; Percentages might not sum to 100% due to rounding

^a Numbers are unweighted; ^b Percentages are weighted percentages; ^c CIs incorporate weighted percentages

^d Proportion calculated from the number of patients that did not receive that particular service

^e Coefficient of variance (CV) is greater than 0.30 (e.g., small n); thus data are not reportable

Table 5. Antiretroviral therapy (ART) access, utilization, and adherence- Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Ever taken antiretroviral therapy (ART; self-report)			
Yes	219	96.0	93.2-98.8
No	-	-	- ^d
Currently taking ART (self-report)			
Yes	212	93.1	90.1-96.1
No	15	6.9	3.9-9.9
Payer source for ART ^e			
AIDS drug assistance program (ADAP)	82	39.6	32.2-47.0
Private insurance	55	29.6	20.8-38.4
Medicaid	38	17.2	12.2-22.1
Medicare	36	16.3	11.0-21.6
How often troubled by side effects during the past 30 days?			
Never	153	72.4	66.5-78.4
Rarely	27	13.9	9.0-18.9
About half the time	17	7.9	4.3-11.4
Most of the time/Always	12	5.8	2.5-9.1

^a Unweighted counts; ^b Weighted percentages

^c Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages

^d Coefficient of variance (CV) is greater than 0.30; thus data are not reportable

^e Payer sources for ART are not mutually exclusive

Table 6. Antiretroviral therapy (ART) adherence and beliefs among those currently taking ART-Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
ART medication adherence: by dose			
Yes	172	84.6	80.2-89.1
No	33	15.4	10.9-19.8
ART medication adherence: by schedule			
Yes	145	69.7	64.3-75.1
No	65	30.3	24.9-35.7
ART medication adherence: by special instructions			
Yes	108	75.2	68.1-82.3
No	35	24.8	17.7-31.9
Can take ART medications as directed			
Extremely sure	137	66.9	60.7-73.0
Less than extremely sure	73	33.1	27.0-39.3
ART can have a positive effect on health			
Extremely sure	134	65.5	59.8-71.2
Less than extremely sure	76	34.5	28.8-40.2
HIV can become resistant to medication if not taken as instructed			
Extremely sure	107	51.5	44.4-58.6
Less than extremely sure	99	48.5	41.4-55.6
Most recent time ART dose missed			
Within the past 3 months	67	38.4	31.5-45.3
More than 3 months ago	47	26.7	20.2-33.2
Never skipped ART dose	62	34.9	27.0-42.9
If ART dose missed in the past 3 months, why was dose missed? ^d			
Forgot to take medications	62	42.7	34.8-50.7
Change in daily routine, including travel	34	24.4	17.8-31.0
Issue with prescription/ refill	21	14.2	8.1-20.4
Felt sick or tired	14	9.0	3.9-14.1

^a Unweighted counts; ^b Weighted percentages; ^c Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages

^d Categories are not mutually exclusive

Table 7. Sexual behaviors and partner type during the past 12 months- Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Classification of sexual partner type			
Men who have sex with men (MSM only and men who have sex with men and women)	91	43.3	37.3-49.4
Men who have sex with women (MSW)	62	25.8	20.5-31.1
Women who have sex with men (WSM)	70	28.9	23.7-34.2
Any sexual intercourse during the past 12 months			
Yes	129	58.8	52.7-64.8
No	96	41.2	35.2-47.3
Engaged in unprotected sex			
Yes	39	19.0	13.5-24.6
No	78	37.2	29.3-45.1
Engaged in unprotected sex with any partner whose HIV status is negative or unknown			
Yes	20	8.7	4.9-12.4
No	17	14.4	8.8-19.9

^a Unweighted counts; ^b Weighted percentages; ^c Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages

Table 8. Sex behaviors by partner type during the past 12 months among men who have sex with men- Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia

	Any partner*			Main partner**			Casual partner†		
	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Anal sex (insertive and/or receptive)									
Yes	49	24.3	19.2-29.5	36	18.0	13.2-22.9	23	11.8	7.0-16.5
No	103	44.3	38.6-50.1	116	50.6	44.5-56.8	129	56.9	51.4-62.4
Unprotected anal sex (insertive an/or receptive)									
Yes	18	8.9	5.5-12.4	–	–	– ^d	–	–	– ^d
No	131	58.1	52.7-63.4	138	61.5	55.9-67.1	140	62.5	57.2-67.7

^a Unweighted counts; ^b Weighted percentages; ^c Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages

* Any partner includes main and casual partners

** Main partner defined as someone the patient is most committed

† Casual partner defined as someone a patient is not committed to or does not know

^d Coefficient of variance (CV) is greater than 0.30; thus data are not reportable

Table 9. Sexual behaviors by partner type during the past 12 months among heterosexual partners- Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia

	Any partner*			Main partner**			Casual partner†		
	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Men who have sex with women only									
Vaginal sex									
Yes	30	12.8	7.9-17.6	24	10.2	5.7-14.8	-	-	- ^d
No	122	55.9	49.0-62.7	128	58.4	51.6-65.2	144	65.3	60.0-70.5
Women who have sex with men only									
Vaginal sex									
Yes	40	16.6	12.1-21.0	33	13.7	9.9-17.6	-	-	- ^d
No	30	12.4	8.7-16.1	37	15.2	11.1-19.4	63	26.1	21.2-31.0

^a Unweighted counts; ^b Weighted percentages; ^c Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages

^d Coefficient of variance (CV) is greater than 0.30; thus data are not reportable

* Any partner includes main and casual partners

** Main partner defined as someone the patient is most committed

† Casual partner defined as someone a patient is not committed to or does not know

^d Coefficient of variance (CV) is greater than 0.30; thus data are not reportable

Table 10. Mean and range of sex partners during the past 12 months- Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia

	mean	SEM	range
Men who have sex with other men (MSM)	2.5	0.4	1.0-10.0
Men who have sex with women only (MSW)	1.2	0.10	1.0-3.0
Women who have sex with men only (WSM)	1.0	0	1.0-2.0

Table 11. HIV prevention activities- Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Received free condoms in the past 12 months			
Yes	103	44.8	37.4-52.3
No	123	55.2	47.7-62.6
Where free condoms were received*			
Private doctor office	81	77.5	70.2-84.9
HIV/AIDS community-based organization (CBO)	13	12.1	5.6-18.5
Had formal conversation about HIV prevention			
Yes	102	44.7	37.7-51.8
No	126	55.3	48.2-62.3
HIV prevention discussion with a doctor, nurse or other health care provider			
Yes	94	42.0	34.6-49.3
No	132	58.0	50.7-65.4
HIV prevention discussion with a counselor			
Yes	53	23.0	16.7-29.2
No	173	77.0	70.8-83.3
HIV prevention discussion within an organized session/small group			
Yes	15	6.8	3.2-10.3
No	211	93.2	89.7-96.8

^a Unweighted counts; ^b Weighted percentages; ^c Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages

* Two most frequent locations reported; numbers will not round to 100% as patients can select more than one place free condoms were received

Table 12. Depression symptoms and substance use- Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Moderate to severe depression symptoms (PHQ-8 score \geq 10)			
Yes	47	20.6	14.8-26.5
No	181	79.4	73.5-85.2
Current smoking			
Daily	80	33.5	27.5-39.5
Less than daily	15	7.1	3.8-10.4
Not a current smoker/unknown smoking status	133	59.4	53.2-65.6
Any alcohol use in past 12 months			
Yes	153	68.6	62.5-74.6
No	75	31.4	25.4-37.5
Frequency of alcohol use in past 12 months			
Daily	19	8.6	5.0-12.2
Weekly	34	16.3	11.6-21.1
Monthly	32	14.3	10.0-18.6
Less than monthly	68	30.0	22.9-37.2
Never	73	30.8	24.6-36.9
Alcohol use in the past 30 days			
Yes	123	80.9	74.8-87.1
No	30	19.1	12.9-25.2
Binge drinking during past 30 days			
Yes	39	18.0	13.1-23.0
No	185	82.0	77.0-86.9
Alcohol use before or during sex in past 12 months ^d			
Yes	49	49.1	38.3-59.8
No	50	50.9	40.2-61.7

Table 12. Depression symptoms and substance use- Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia (continued)

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Use of non-injection drugs during past 12 months			
Yes	45	20.1	15.3-24.9
No	181	79.9	75.1-84.7
Most frequently reported non-injection drug type			
Marijuana	43	19.2	14.5-23.9
Use of non-injection drugs before or during sex in past 12 months ^d			
Yes	10	36.7	19.3-54.0
No	16	63.3	46.0-80.7

^a Unweighted counts; ^b Weighted percentages; ^c Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages

^b Weighted percentages

^c Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages

^d Proportion of those reporting sex in the past 12 months

Table 13. Mean and range of alcoholic beverages consumed during the past 30 days-
Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia

	M	SEM	range
During the past 30 days, how many alcoholic drinks did you have on a typical day?	2.6	0.2	0.0-15.0

Table 14. Gynecologic and Reproductive Health- Medical Monitoring Project 2012, Virginia

	n ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Pap smear in past 12 months			
Yes	54	76.8	(66.6, 87.1)
No	16	23.2	(12.9, 33.4)
Any pregnancies since testing HIV-positive			
Yes	20	29.9	(19.3, 40.5)
No	50	70.1	(59.5, 80.7)

^a Unweighted counts; ^b Weighted percentages; ^c Confidence Intervals (CI) incorporate weighted percentages